

Reversible Barriers (ReBar)



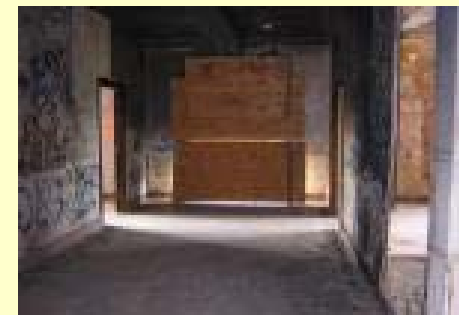
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Problem

– Barriers

- Indoor - direct access to doorways & hallways during
 - Hostage rescue
 - Building clearing operations
- Outdoor – close-off roadways & control enemy troop movement



– Existing Solutions are **NOT** Ideal

- Require considerable time of formation or emplacement
- Require heavy logistical support
- Must be manually attached to surfaces
- Cannot be reversed easily
- Existing barriers
 - Concrete road barricades
 - Plywood barrier for doors & windows





Reversible Barriers Enable Tactical Flexibility



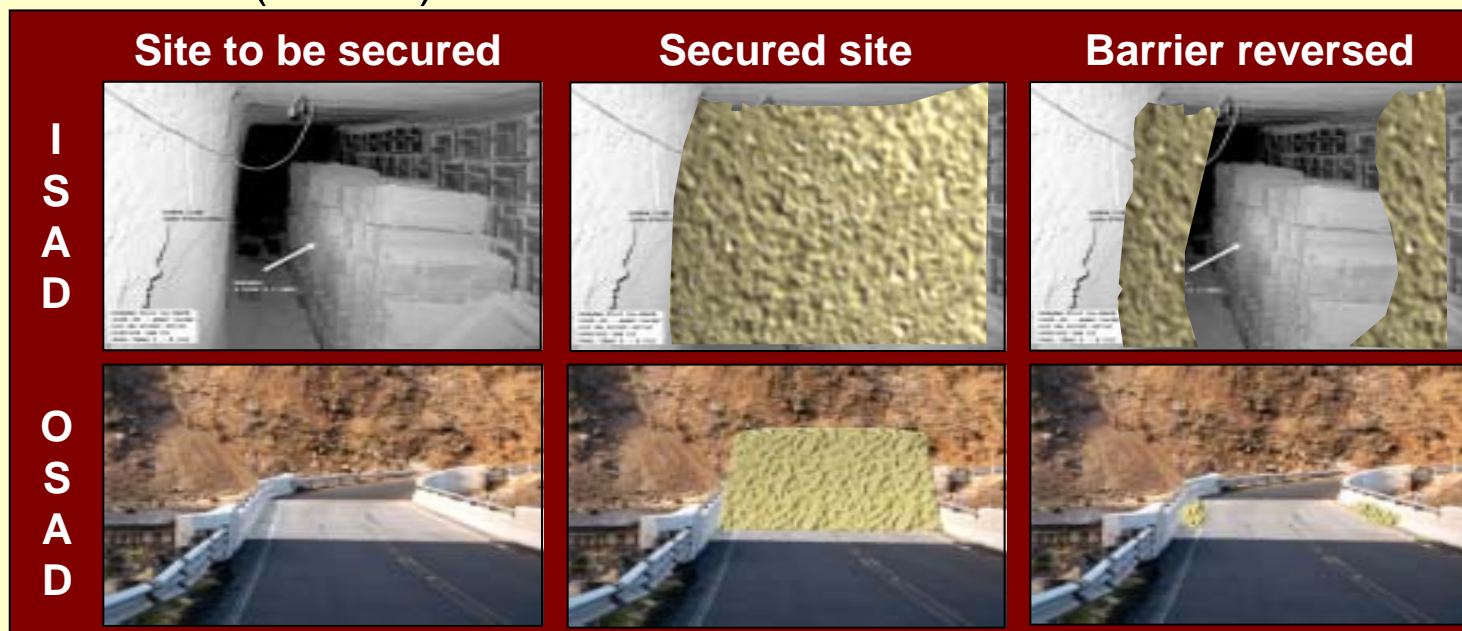
- Notional solution
 - Develop lightweight, reversible barriers to allow for tactical flexibility

- Military Impact
 - Indoors
 - Easily restrict access into and out-of buildings
 - Quick reversibility ensures backup means for egress should primary methods be obstructed

 - Outdoors
 - Block and secure roads and bridges with minimum personnel and equipment
 - Isolation of dangerous weapons for disposal at later times
 - Rapid reversibility enables immediate utilization of infrastructure and gear

• Program Goal

- Develop portable, lightweight, reversible barriers for tactical flexibility consisting of an indoor site access denial (ISAD) and an outdoor site access denial (OSAD) barrier



• Operational Impact

- Reversible barriers allow fluid US force movement through operations:
 - Urban combat
 - Ground intelligence
 - Reconnaissance
 - Hostage search and rescue
 - Surveillance



ReBar Program Structure



Phased development

–Phase I

- Laboratory scale testing to demonstrate proposed technology overcoming technical challenging issues (TCIs)

–Phase II

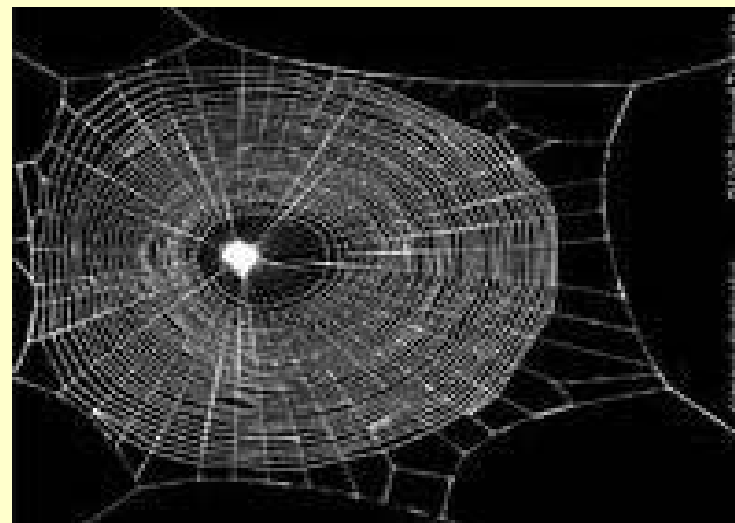
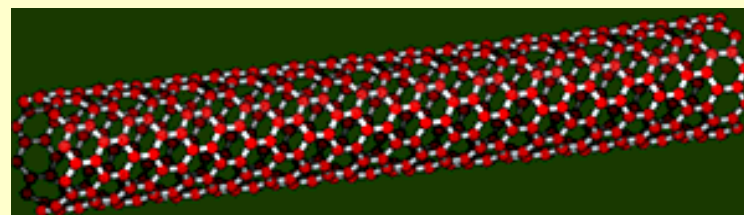
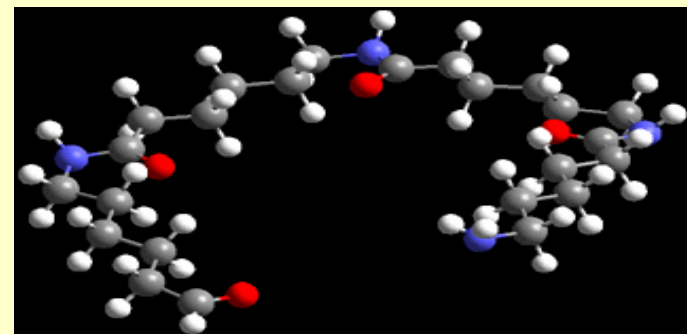
- Evaluation on full-scale ISAD or OSAD test beds including structures:
 - Doorways, hallways, windows, vent ducts
 - Two-lane bridge with guardrails.

–Phase III

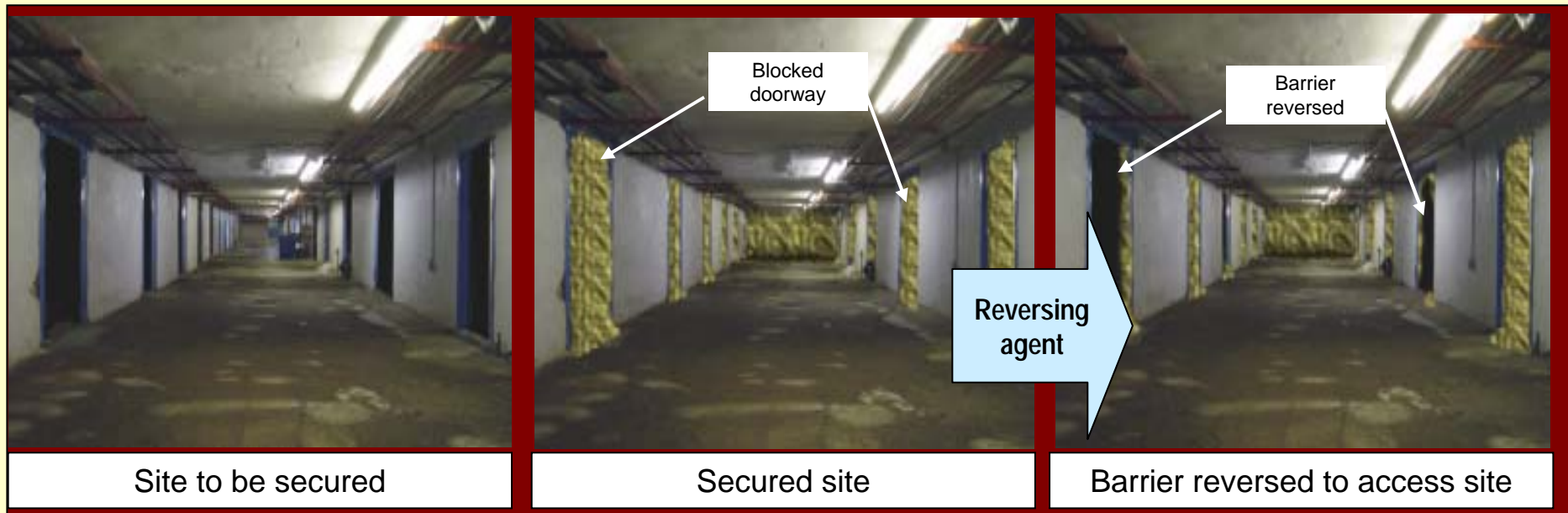
- Demonstrate the proposed barrier system at Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT) site

–Concepts to be tested at each phase at SwRI ReBar Testbed

- Ideal barrier is a complete system
- Potential barrier component approaches
 - Foams
 - Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate (PMDI)
 - Polyurethane
 - Other polymers
 - Composite materials
 - Ceramics
 - Carbon nanotubes
 - Inflatable structures
 - Rigidized inflatables
 - Electrospun polymers – synthetic silk
 - Kevlar mesh
 - Currently used in ballistic protective systems
 - Combinations of above technologies



- Need: There is a need to control access to doorways and hallways during hostage rescue and building clearing operations



- Desired barrier characteristics presented to potential performers:
 - Strong barrier remains intact when subjected to forces exerted by a fully equipped infantryman
 - Lightweight portable barrier components for easy transport to remote locations
 - Fast reversibility with reversing agents available only to US troops

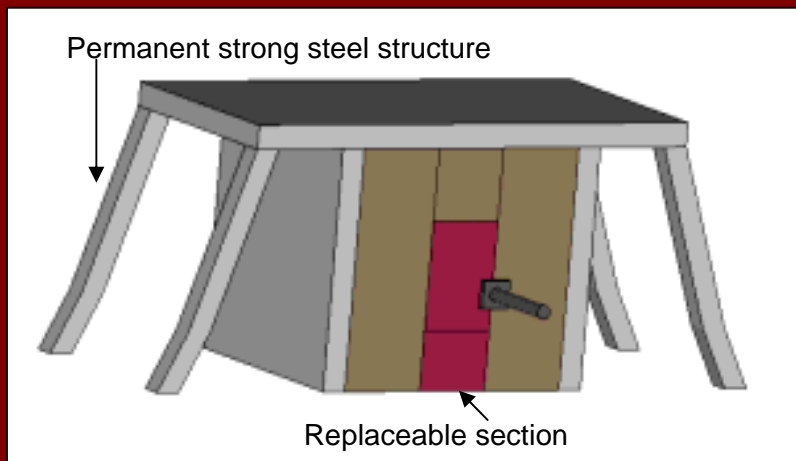
- Need: There is a need to control access to streets and alleyways to control access during hostage rescue and other urban operations



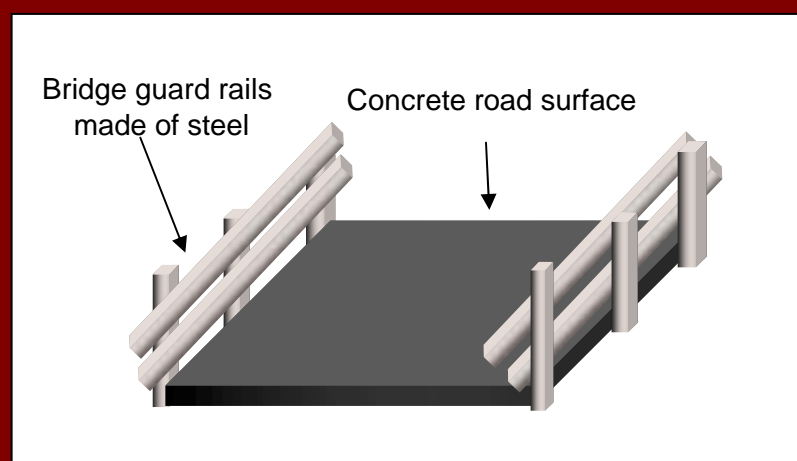
- Desired barrier characteristics presented to potential performers:
 - Strong barrier remains intact when subjected to forces exerted by a fully lightweight truck
 - Lightweight portable barrier components for easy transport to remote locations
 - Fast reversibility with reversing agents available only to US troops

- Testbed at Southwest Research Institute (SwRI)
- Independent government testing facility

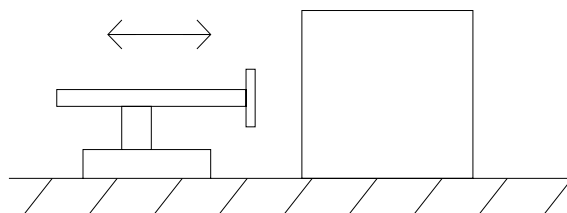
ISAD Testbed



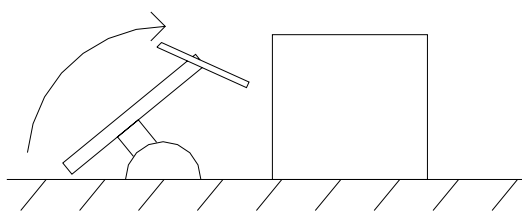
OSAD Testbed



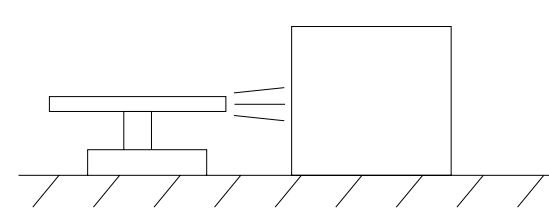
- The SwRI testbed will have multiple testing capabilities



Battering Ram



Cutter/ Guillotine



**Flame Thrower/
Chemical Sprayer**